

# The Holmes County Farmer.

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MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

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## Holmes County Farmer.

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### JOB PRINTING

Of every description executed in the best style and on reasonable terms.  
The Farmer has a large election than any other paper in this section of the State. It is now and has been for thirty six consecutive years the official paper of the county.

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**WILLIAM REED,**  
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Office, in second story of Crisfield's Corner Block, opposite the Court House. [24-25]

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SPARTAN LODGE NO. 120,**  
OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, meet the Friday on or preceding the full moon in every month at their hall, on the corner of Main and Johnson streets. [24-25]

**BACK PAY, BOUNTY &c.**  
T. A. TAYLOR, Notary Public, Holmes County, Ohio.  
Will promptly pay back pay, bounty and pensions for disabled and discharged soldiers, and to the collection of claims for the friends of those deceased. [24-25]

#### YOUNG & FRAZER.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF  
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SUCCESSORS TO E. STEINBECKER & CO.  
Produce and Commission Merchant, DEALERS IN  
FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL STUFFS,  
SALT, FISH WHITE & WATER LIME, &c. &c.  
AND PURCHASERS OF  
Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wool,  
BUTTER, EGGS, &c. &c.  
[24-25] MILLERSBURG, O.

#### B. B. STAFFORD,

HAS OPENED A  
**Wholesale Liquor Store,**  
IN MILLERSBURG,  
In the Rooms heretofore occupied by Messrs. B. B. Stafford, where pure quality of all kinds of liquors can be bought at the lowest city prices. [24-25]

#### FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD  
**SCALES**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
Also, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LIFT PRESS, &c.  
**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.**  
173 Lake Street, Chicago.  
\* Old in Cleveland, E. BURGESS, Jr. [24-25]

#### LEATHER STORE.

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Have opened a  
**Finishing Room and Leather Store**  
In the room heretofore occupied by J. H. Van Brocklin, one door east of Sawyer's Grocery, where they will sell all kinds of Leather at the lowest prices, and pay cash for hides.  
Millersburg, Sept. 11th, 1862. [24-25]

#### PINE GROVE NURSERY.

THIS nursery is prepared to furnish Fruit Trees, shrubs, ornamental trees, flowers, grapes, &c. at the most moderate prices, on very liberal terms. A particular attention is invited to the assortment of grape vines, including the Concord, Black Hamburg, and other varieties, which will be found in large quantities. Also, all kinds of fruit trees, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, &c. A great variety of Hot House and Green House Plants.  
I will furnish everything that can be asked for, which grows in this climate.  
January 18, 63. [24-25]

#### JOHN STEFFLER.

**CONRAD SHULER,**  
At the old Stand of Valentine Fogel,  
Has on hand a choice assortment of  
**GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,**  
Which he offers at REASONABLE PRICES.  
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES,  
TOBACCO, CIGARS, CANDLES,  
And in store everything usually kept in a Grocery, will be found among his assortment.  
Produce of All Kinds Bought and Sold.  
**ALE, BEER, LAGER, &c.,**  
Fresh and good, kept constantly on hand.  
44th St., near east of the Empire House.  
Jan. 15, 1863. [24-25]

## MOCCASIN TRACKS!

Attempt to Bribe a Member of the Legislature.

### ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS!

Gen. Cameron's Operations to Effect his Election to the U. S. Senate—Statement of Thomas Jefferson Boyer, Member of the Legislature from Clearfield Co.

To the Editor of the Patriot and Union:

As many rumors are afloat in regard to certain transactions between Gen. Cameron and myself on several occasions previous to the late election of United States Senator, I think it my duty to make a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, so that there may be hereafter no misunderstanding or misrepresentation. Believing that there would be attempts to bribe members in order to defeat a Democrat, I conceived the idea of putting myself in the way of the operations and trying how far they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived, I determined to act upon it, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered, I embraced, and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return, passed through York or more before the election of U. S. Sen. Wm. Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he came to me and asked to see me privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where he soon commenced disparaging the several prominent Democratic candidates for United States Senator, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron. This, of course, left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and I at once asked him whether this was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question, whether Gen. Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way, he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure a vote for Cameron. I then asked him in what manner they expected to secure the election of Cameron. He answered, "by getting three Democrats to absent themselves on the day of the election." I then asked them what they would pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer \$5,000. I told him the figures were too low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time, but would try and get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that Gen. Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence out of the city that evening. I told him I could not make the engagement, but would answer him in one hour, and if I could get clear of another engagement I had made, I would go with him. In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Earley, of the House of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Brobst again and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in front of Herr's Hotel at seven o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to get a carriage at any time. When the time arrived Dr. Earley and myself walked down to Herr's and saw the carriage and Brobst there. I then made some excuse to Brobst, and told him it would be best not to go. (I deemed it prudent at this state of the proceedings, lest I might defeat the object in view.) The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called, and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron there alone. He addressed me as follows: "Boyer, do you think you could have courage enough to vote for me?" I answered that it was a very business-like question, and that it would depend very much on circumstances. He then said "suppose the circumstances are all right?" I asked him how he meant "all right?" He answered "I would consider it in short, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I would take. I told him I had not been in this business long, and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished him to name the sum. He asked what I thought of \$10,000, "right down, after the way was done." I then asked him whether he wanted a vote or an absence. He answered, "a vote," and that it would be very troublesome to get the men away, and besides he only regarded the money paid as the first instalment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him Senator afterward, and if he had so many to take care of it would embarrass him, but if he had but one he could do it well and profitably as long as we lived; and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the man that would vote for him. This ended the interview, and we agreed to meet again to fix the compensation. The next day he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him at my room, No. 15 Pennsylvania House. Mr. Brobst, who was still up to this time, figuring for Simon, went after him, and in less than twenty minutes returned with him. Cameron then said, "Well, let's come to an understanding." I said "What for?" He answered, "In reference to the Senatorial question." I then said, "I will give you \$15,000." He said, "I will give it," and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange further interviews and do the financing of the business. I told him my limited knowledge of his friends did not enable me to name that person. He then proposed Jim Burns. I said he would do. He then left, stating that he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in view, and would return on Saturday evening. This was on Wednesday.

## LET EVERY WHITE MAN READ!

The True Ideas of the Radicals Cropping Out—The Negroes Better Soldiers than the White Volunteers.

We clip the following from a leading editorial in the New York Tribune of the 31st. We ask every volunteer, and the friend of every volunteer, to read it:

"So far it is from being true that the blacks as material for soldiers are inferior to the whites, that they are in most respects manifestly superior; especially in aptness for drill, because of their imitability and love of music; docility in discipline, when their confidence is once acquired; and enthusiasm for the cause. They, at least, know what they are fighting for. They have also a pride as soldiers which is not often found in white regiments, where every private is only too apt to think himself especially qualified to supersede his officers. They are above all things faithful and trustworthy on duty from the start. In the best white regiments it has been found impossible to trust newly enlisted troops with the countersign; they invariably betrayed it to their comrades."

"Drunkness, the lane of our army, does not exist among the black troops. There has not been one instance in the regiment, though no steps have been taken to guard against it. The only difficulty which threatened to become all serious was that of absence without leave and overstaying passes, but this was checked by a few decisive measures and has ceased entirely."

"It has been supposed that black troops would prove a failure for garrison duty than for active service in the field. No impression could be more mistaken. Their fidelity as sentinels adapts them especially no doubt to garrison duty, but their natural place is in the advance. There is an inherent fire and dash about them which white troops of more sluggish Northern blood do not emulate, and their hearty enthusiasm shows itself in all ways."

### Abolition is Treason.

The following scathing rebuke to the Abolition radicals is from the speech, in Congress, of Mr. Harding, of Kentucky:

"Mr. Chairman, Abolitionism has now temporary control of the Government. It shapes its own policy, has everything its own way, and is fast working out its own destruction in the eyes of all thinking men. It is doomed, and will fall beyond the reach of any political resurrection. The danger is, it may drag down the Government with it. And yet I do not despair of the Government; I am glad to believe there is still solid ground for hope. I believe the Democratic hosts, in the North and Northwest, have the power to crush and subvert the rebellion North and South, and save the Government from ruin; and, though always an old Whig, I am ready, and my constituents are ready, to unite heart and hand with the Democratic party in battling for the Union against the Abolitionists and Secessionists; now and forever. I raise no objection to the name of that party. Democracy is an old and honored name, and no man, need blush to assume it. Their platform, 'The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was,' has the ring of the pure metal. It is a close and searching test of loyalty, as I have more than once witnessed on this floor. Men who attempt to ridicule it never fail to betray their own infidelity to the Constitution. It is not possible for men who are opposed to that platform to be truly loyal. We have no Constitution but the Constitution as it is, and if you are not for that, then you are, in feeling and sentiment, in rebellion against it. We have no Union, never had nor can have, under that Constitution, but the Union as it was, formed by it; and if you are not for that, you are against the Union, and, of necessity, disunionists. Hence the war upon slavery, when stripped of all disguise; is nothing but a war upon the Union and against the Constitution, because it protects slavery, and there and in that is found the heart and core of the Abolition rebellion; and it is nothing but in rebellion against the Government. Sir, what did we hear from a prominent leader of the radicals, the gentleman Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens), but a few days since, on this floor? He declared—

"This Union shall never with my consent be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it."

"That is plain enough, it speaks for itself, and, sir, if that, is loyalty then give me treason."

### Wilson's Enrolling and Drafting Militia Bill.

We see by the Washington Globe that Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the committee on Military Affairs, on the 13th ult., reported back to the Senate his National Guard bill, or bill for the encouragement of enlistments, and for enrolling and drafting the militia, and for other purposes. Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should endeavor to get it up in a few days.

The passage of this bill will follow naturally upon the heels of such measures as the Indemnity and Negro Army bills. It provides for the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the age of eighteen and forty-five, and makes them liable to be drafted. It in effect gives the President sole authority over the militia of the several States, and reduces the Governor of a State, as Commander-in-Chief of its militia, to the condition of a nobody. Mr. Lincoln alone is to be supreme military dictator. The people need not flatter themselves that the Abolition majority in Congress are not prepared to pass such a bill as this. They are prepared to do anything but defend the Constitution and restore the Union.—Statesman.

### Rev. William Dove (colored) of Chicago, has been carrying on a series of seditions, among young females of his congregation, the fact of which have just come to light. Dove has flown.

There is the bell-ringer of the Universe He strikes the hours even now, presently he will peel the chimneys.

## THE FRUITS OF INSTRUCTING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

1. The dissolution of the Union of the States.

2. A bloody, desolating, ruinous civil war.

3. More than three hundred thousand men already sacrificed, and sent prematurely to their final account.

4. Suffering, mourning, desolation carried into families in every neighborhood throughout the broad expanse of the country.

5. More than three millions of men taken from the industrial pursuits of the North and South, for the deadly conflict.

6. A national debt, including circulating bills of credit, of over two thousand millions of dollars, already created, and nothing beneficial to show for it.

7. More than five thousand millions of dollars worth of property already destroyed by means of the war, and yet the prospect of a restoration of the Union far darker than when the war commenced.

8. The annual expenses of the Government increased already from about \$50,000,000 to about \$1,000,000,000, and the burden still more rapidly increasing.

9. A grinding, oppressive, burden of direct taxation to support the Federal Government.

10. Millions of dollars expended to feed, clothe, support and educate the negro slaves, and to purchase their freedom; and a proposition pending for an expenditure for the purchase of negro slaves sufficient to bankrupt the Federal Government for fifty or a hundred years to come.

11. Fraud upon the treasury and swindling in Government contracts to an extent unheard of in any other age or country, and to cut losses from all moral or legal restraints, the most prominent of which, Simon Cameron, after his dismission from office, not only sheltered, but highly honored, and the operation of the law for the punishment of frauds upon the treasury actually suspended by an act of Congress.

12. The Constitutional currency of the country virtually suppressed, and rag, shillings, pasteboard and postage stamps substituted; and an uncertain, variable standard of value created, which must inevitably eventuate in widespread disaster and ruin to the great industrial interests of the people.

13. The Abolition of negro slavery in the District of Columbia, wholly unnecessary, and to say the least of it, a palpable breach of good faith, simply to appease the rapacity of Northern fanaticism, at the expense of driving off hundreds of thousands of Union men in the slave States into the Union Army.

14. The unnecessary negro slavery agitation, the confiscation and emancipation measures, at the last session of Congress, and the proclamation of emancipation by the General in the field, and by the President of the United States, confirming the predictions of the Southern disunionists as to the supremacy and rapacity of Northern Abolitionists; and by these means crushing the Union men of the slave States, and thereby producing unanimity in the South in the cause of rebellion.

15. The prosecution of the war—not in that redoubting spirit and conciliatory disposition required by the nature of the Federal compact—but with menaces of subjugation and extermination, besides aiding and facilitating the escape of fugitive slaves and encouraging servile insurrections.

16. The attempted emancipation of between three and four million slaves—slaves of loyal Union men as well as those of rebels—by the simple edict of the President.

17. An attempt to turn loose hordes of negro slaves upon the free States to compete with the white laborer and to wrangle for social and political equality with the white race.

18. Thousands of good and loyal citizens arrested, without legal warrant, dragged from their homes, taken beyond the limits of their States, and confined in political Bastilles, without the opportunity of a trial and even without being permitted to know the name of the accuser, or what charge, if any, has been preferred against them.

19. Loyal and patriotic citizens who are ready and willing to sacrifice all they hold most dear, to maintain the Constitution as it is, and to the restoration of the Union as it was, denounced as traitors and disloyal persons, by a political party whose motto is, "a Union without slavery, or no Union at all."

20. The freedom and sovereignty of the States grossly encroached upon and their total subversion wholly threatened.

21. The freedom of speech and the free press, two of the essential bulwarks of civil liberty, incessantly assailed and threatened by tyrants only, trampled down and crushed to earth.

22. The writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury two great essential safeguards of freedom, and which have cost mankind so many centuries of toil, bloodshed and treasure, suspended or abolished by the mere edict of the President.

23. The edicts and decrees of arbitrary power substituted for the Constitution and laws of the land; and the creation of a new criminal code by an Executive proclamation.

24. Martial law declared throughout the United States; nor limited to the sphere of the operations of the armies in the field, but extending all over the loyal States, where the civil tribunals are in the unquestionable loyal execution of their powers.

25. A new and extensive department of the Government, consisting of a Provost Marshal General, and special or subordinate Provost Marshals and Military Committees in all the cities and counties throughout the several States; with duties, powers and salaries of office—all created, instituted and prescribed, not by law, but by the mere edicts of the President and Republican State Governors.

26. Loading and influential organs of the Republican party proposing the suspension of the elective franchise, the postponement of elections, and a prohibition of public meetings among the people.

27. The military made supreme over the civil power, even in the loyal States, entirely removed from the operations in the field.

28. The President interposing the power to aid in revolutionizing State Governments, and even assuming to appoint Governors to administer State Governments for the people of the State.

29. The admission of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to represent the State of Virginia, elected by a new and revolutionary Government created by a small fragment of that State.

30. The interposition of the military power and authority of the Federal Government to influence and absolutely in some States to control, the people at the elections.

31. The actual dismemberment of the State of Virginia by the admission of a mere fragment of that State, into the Union as a new State, thus creating in defiance of the Constitution, an inseparable barrier to the restoration of the Union as it was.

32. The interposition of the arbitrary power of the President to prohibit the circulation of newspapers, &c., through the post-office, because they were opposed to the political views of the Administration.

33. The decisions of the judicial tribunals, when at variance with the views of Abolitionism, decided and disregarded, and the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals in the United States, not only set aside and disregarded by Congress, but overruled and reversed by the Attorney-General.

34. The passage of a bill, forced through the House of Representatives with indecent haste, to protect the President and his satraps, Provost Marshals, and politicians, from all suits for damages or other redress for tyrannical invasions of the rights of citizens, and outrages and oppression such as have been rarely heard of in any age or nation.

35. The arbitrary interference of the military power with matters of conscience and religion, dissuading forms and modes of worship, and banishing and imprisoning clergymen for refusing to conform to the dictates of military commanders as to the form of Church worship.

36. The substitution of Abolitionism, bigotry and fanaticism for religion.

37. The conversions of war, commenced with the view of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was, into a war to carry out the fanatical dogmas of Abolitionism, to the utter subversion of the Constitution, and total abandonment of the obligations of the Federal compact.

38. The solemn declaration of the Governor of Ohio, in his annual message, that "the question of man's capacity for self-government is yet unsettled!"

39. The discovery that the office of an Executive proclamation is not simply to command obedience to law, but to make law, and also overthrow both Constitution and law.

40. The censorship of the Administration over the press and the telegraph lines, to prevent the free communication and circulation of truth among the people.

All these things brought about in less than two years of the term of Mr. Lincoln as President. What may be expected the balance of his four years.

### White or Black Officers—That's the Question.

We see the Abolitionists in Congress disagree on one point in relation to the negro soldier bill. It is a pity that this should be the case, and we trust the free negro philanthropists will be able speedily, if they have not done so already, to effect a compromise.

The point in dispute is this: A part of those Congressmen who favor the African Army bill, want the black regiments, brigades and divisions to be officered and commanded altogether by white men.—They say they can't quite stomach the idea of having in the service of the United States negro Colonels, Brigadiers and Major-Generals, and, possibly, in the course of the new free negro millennium, a negro General-in-Chief.

On the other hand, it is insisted by the more ardent lovers of the "Americans of African descent," that such ideas are repugnant to the cardinal principles on which the Emancipation proclamation is based, and on which the war is hereafter to be conducted as it should have been from the beginning, namely—That all men, white and black, red and brown, raven-colored and fair-skinned, are created equal, and should have equal privileges, and an equal chance to gain social, civil or military distinction. They argue that the black soldier should have the same stimulus to his ambition as the white soldier, and the prospect of promotion in the ranks be held out to him as the reward of courage and fidelity. It is furthermore insisted that denying the blacks the liberty of having officers of their own color will discourage negro enlistments, may produce desertions and mutiny among the black recruits, and will degrade woolly heads as effectually as the most inveterate prejudice against color could desire.

The reader can decide for himself which of these sides, if either, has the best of the argument. For ourselves we have no inclination to take part in such a dispute, much less to set up as umpire in the case. The negro soldier project is an Abolition concern throughout; let them fix it up their own way. If they quarrel about it, it is a war in their own household with which we have nothing to do. We are merely lookers-on.—Statesman.

This gain of position is a dangerous one to let children swing on.